TREASONABLE DESIGNS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

THE ISSUE BEFORE THE PEOPLE—ANOTHER CIVIL WAR—THE PROOF FROM THEIR OWN RECORD.

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We propose to prove by Copperhead and rebel authority—

First. That the late rebellion, WHICH WAS THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF THE PRESENT NATIONAL DEBT *and its burden of taxation, was inaugurated under and by a* DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION, and carried on by the DEMOCRATIC PARTY, *under Democratic leaders.*

Second. That the Copperhead leaders *and their rebel allies are influenced by the same relentless hostility to the principles of Republican Liberty now as during the rebellion,* and are acting in concert, *through the same treasonable agencies, to regain control of the Government.*

Third. That their settled policy is to ANNUL *all the laws of Congress inconsistent with their interests,* IGNORE THE RECONSTRUCTED STATE GOVERNMENTS, *and repudiate the national debt, even at the expense of another* CIVIL WAR.

The first evidence we shall produce that the rebellion was begun under, and carried on by, *a Democratic Administration,* is the admission of the New York *World,* the leading organ of the party. In June, 1863, it thus fastens the crime upon its own party:

"In the dark days of 1860 we had the *imbecile and false-hearted Buchanan* at the head of the Government; the *incompetent and perfidious Cobb was running the public credit;* the *thief,* Floyd, *was transferring the public arms to Southern States; that thorough-paced rascal, Thompson, was the active co-adjutor* of the beforementioned worthies; the Senate was presided over *by the traitor Breckinridge,* and both Houses of Congress *swarmed with secessionists.*"

WHERE THE REBELLION WAS HATCHED.

The following letter from the traitor Yulee, of Florida, written while he was in the United States Senate drawing his pay from the Government, and the resolutions to which he refers, is still stronger proof of the same facts, and shows that for a long time before the Southern traitors withdrew from the Senate they had been coolly planning the overthrow of the Government. Yulee's letter is dated:

WASHINGTON, *Jan.* 7, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: On the other side is a copy of resolutions adopted at a consultation of (Democratic) Senators from the seceding States, in which Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, and Florida were present. The idea of the meeting was that the States should go out at once, and provide for the early organization of a Confederate government, not later than the 15th of February next. This time is allowed to enable Louisiana and Texas to participate. It seems to be the opinion that if we all left here forced loans and volunteer bills might be passed, which would put Mr. Lincoln in immediate condition for hostilities. Whereas, by remaining in our places until the 4th of March, it is thought we can keep the hands of Mr. Buchanan tied, and disable the Republicans from effecting any legislation which will strengthen the hands of the incoming administration. * * * *

In haste,

Yours truly, D. L. YULEE.

[As this letter fully explains the character of the resolutions referred to, they are omitted.]

TOOMBS CONFESSES THAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BEGUN THE REBELLION.

In a speech delivered at a meeting of the rebels in Georgia, held at Atlanta, July 8th, to ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair, a speech was delivered by ex-United States Senator and ex-Confederate Secretary of State, Robert Toombs. In this speech he boldly avows that the late war was begun by the Democracy. He says:

"General Grant tells you he wants peace! What sort of peace? The peace of the tyrant of Russia when he sent the poor Poles in chains to Siberia, and after having disposed of them in that manner, issued his proclamation that "Order reigns in Warsaw!" [Laughter and cheers.] That is the peace that General Grant wants. I will tell you another fact which is enough for this time, THAT AS THE LATE WAR WAS PRODUCED BY THE DEFEATED DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN 1860, we shall never have peace until it is *restored* in 1868. If General Grant wants peace, let him join the Democratic party.—[Cheers.] I say, by God, that neither despotism nor tyranny, nor injustice, meets with peace in this world or the next."

NAMES OF THE TRAITORS MR. BUCHANAN KEPT IN HIS CABINET.

Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War was the *thief* FLOYD, *a life-long Democrat.* While

holding that position he had for months been secretly furnishing the rebels with arms, as proved by various official documents and denied by no one. He also sent the army to Texas, under the command of the traitor Twiggs, to be there surrendered to the rebels, as it was.

The *Democratic Secretary of the Navy* under Buchanan was the infamous TOUCEY, of Connecticut, who, in anticipation of the rebellion, sent every Government vessel but one to the farthest quarters of the Globe that the Government might be left still more powerless.

COBB, *another Democrat*, was Secretary of the Treasury, and deliberately conspired during his term of office to destroy the credit of the Government, in which he was wonderfully successful.

JAKE THOMPSON, *afterwards Confederate Agent and Secretary of the Interior*, who before he abandoned his post to join the rebels stole a million dollars from the Trust Fund of the Indian Department, was of course a *dyed-in-the-wool Democrat.*

The President of the Senate, too, the rebel BRECKINRIDGE, *was and is a Democrat*, so was a *majority of the Senate*, a *plurality of the House*, and *the Supreme Court*, all of whom, as well as Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet, either participated in the conspiracy or were familiar with its existence and purpose, and *knew that the traitors were preparing for civil war.*

During the whole existence of the rebellion the *Democrats in Congress had a compact and perfect organization in the interest of the conspirators*, headed by such men as Long, Bright, Pendleton, Vallandigham, Voorhees, &c., whose influence was exerted *to cripple the efforts of our soldiers* and aid in the overthrow of the Government, even carrying their hatred so far as *to vote against the bill to subsist our troops off the rebels when destitute of bread.*

They also *opposed the bill* passed by Congress, February 26, 1863, *for drafting men*, known as the Enrollment act, and bitterly resisted every measure *to fill the depleted ranks of our armies*, not only by their votes in Congress, but by riots and murder throughout the North. They resisted to the bitter end, too, the bill to enable President Lincoln *to raise and equip colored troops*, though the rebels had for a long time employed them—every one of whom would have taken the place of a white man.

These facts, brief as they are, establish beyond all cavil that the rebellion was begun *under a Democratic administration, raised into life by Democrats*, and carried on by Democrats when begun. Our second proposition, that the Copperhead party and their rebel allies are influenced by the same relentless animosity as ever, and are acting in perfect harmony through the same treasonable agencies to regain control of the Government, can be as briefly and overwhelmingly sustained by proofs drawn from the same source. We present this testimony, showing the unity of thought and purpose between these two branches of the "Democratic" party, in parallel columns—Copperhead and Rebel—side by side:

COPPERHEAD RECORD.	REBEL RECORD.
CONGRESS MUST BE DEPOSED. *From the N. Y. Freeman's Journal, Sept.*, 1867. With the North so evenly divided, the South, if relieved from the military despotism, and freely speaking according to its constitutional rights could bring us all the aid we need, and thus put an end to the present bogus Congress. If Andrew Johnson was not a *piteous coward*, seeing the efforts of the Rump Congress, that he himself has denounced as bogus, HE WOULD DISPERSE THE CONGRESS WHEN IT TRIES TO MEET AGAIN. He would at once summon all the voters in all the States *to assemble and elect Representatives to an extraordinnry Congress*, and would see that not only Kentucky but all the Southern States complied with his extraordinary summons.	WAR TO THE KNIFE AGAINST THE REPUBLICANS. [*From the Memphis Avalanche, Sept.*, 1867.] The time, thank Heaven, has at last come when *every true man* (rebel) *may hold up his head* in the light of true reason, truth, and justice, and oppose with all the energy of a just and righteous indignation the revolutionary and oppressive course of the Republicans. The most hopelessly corrupt and utterly abandoned organization the world has ever known, it will be the duty of every man to detest *and make war upon the American Radical*, those assassins of Liberty and enemies of mankind. To hate such and to labor for their overthrow is to worship God.
[*From the Old Guard.*] LINCOLN A TYRANT AND DAVIS A PATRIOT. Abraham Lincoln was, without doubt, the most fatal man that ever lived upon the face of the earth, and in five brief years did more evil than the worst man that ever lived accomplished in a life time. The cause he led was the most unnatural, impious, and sinful that has ever afflicted the world; and the means of its accomplishment the vilest and most dishonest that ever degraded our race. On the contrary, the *real* cause, led by Jeff. Davis, is the noblest, most beneficial, true, and glorious that ever man battled for on this earth, and the means employed were the most Christian and chivalrous ever witnessed in the works of history.	[*Extract from a speech delivered at Memphis, in Feb.*, 1866, by Col. Crockett, who served in the rebellion.] REBELS BEGGING FOR COPPERHEAD AID. If the South will stand as a unit by Andy Johnson with the Conservative *or Democratic party at the North*, before five years elapse the South would *again control the Government.* I have fought against the Government but I shall stand by Andy Johnson.
[*From the New York Metropolitan.*] TRAITORS TO BE MODELS FOR SOUTHERN YOUTHS. The example of great men, &c., should be held up	[*From the Norfolk (Va. Post.*] A BETTER ALLY FOR THE REBELS THAN FRANCE. President Johnson has vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill. This is the greatest victory achieved during the war—greater than any of the feats of arms of Stonewall Jackson or of Robt. E. Lee. *They* (the rebels) *have found an ally in the President worth more to them than the alliance of France or England*, and now they begin to see the final triumph of the great Southern cause.

for imitation of Southern youth. Calhoun, A. S. Johnson, Stonewall Jackson, and Leonidas Polk, among the dead. R. E. Lee, and Jeff. Davis, among the living, *are the models*—martyrs for the land they loved or conferrers in its cause.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S OPINION OF JOHNSON.

Three days before he was murdered, President Lincoln said to a party of friends, in reference to the ingrate and apostate who is now acting President—"*That miserable man!* I cannot anticipate the trouble *he will cause* me during my second term of office." Mr. L. had learned his infamous character thus early.

MORE THREATS OF CIVIL WAR.

[*From the N. Y. Metropolitan of July*, 1865.]

The delegates from Florida, Texas, Virginia, no matter from what State, *must be admitted though they fought all through the war in the Confederate army*, or served in a civil capacity under the Confederate government. The admission of such men will be the tests and true tests of the convention. The Democratic delegates must insist that no *invidious distinctions shall be made of so-called loyalty or disloyalty.* The Northern delegates to the Philadelphia (third party) Convention must be instructed *to vote down all loyalty tests.*"

THE TRUE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

At a Copperhead meeting held in Syracuse just before the collapse of the rebellion and the murder of Lincoln, which was addressed by Vallandigham and Fernando Wood, the following inscriptions were displayed on their banners:

"No more victims for slaughter-pens — NOT A MAN—NOT A DOLLAR."

"Lincoln has MURDERED THREE WHITE MEN TO FREE ONE NIGGER."

"American soil scourged by an UNCONSTITUTIONAL DESPOT IN ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

"FREE BALLOTS OR FREE BULLETS—CRUSH THE TYRANT LINCOLN before he crushes you."

(Booth took their advice.)

THE REBELS THREATEN ANOTHER CIVIL WAR—BLAIR AND THE DEMOCRACY STEAL THEIR WATCHWORD.

Neither Mr. Blair nor Andrew Johnson was the first to threaten another civil war. They are carrying out rebel orders. The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* of March, 1866, declares—"We *prefer* peaceable means. But these failing, President Johnson *should issue his proclamation declaring the Union fully restored, and that Southern members of Congress should enter the Capitol and take their seats.* If refused admittance A REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS SHOULD BE SENT TO PUT THEM IN THEIR SEATS."

GENERAL GRANT ON REBEL EDITORS.

In regard to the suppression of the Richmond *Examiner* for treason by Gen. Grant, Pollard, its editor, says:

"I never saw Grant but once on the subject, and then *he refused most emphatically* TO REVOKE THE ORDER FOR ITS SUPPRESSION. It was evident I HAD NOTHING TO HOPE FROM HIM. for he said to me expressly that if he had the authority *he would that day suppress the* New York *News*, Cincinnati *Inquirer*, and Chicago *Times*, adding that *the Copperhead papers at the North were doing quite as much harm as the rebel papers South.* Deriving no satisfaction from him I appealed to Johnson," where of course he fared better. Traitors never found any favor with Grant.

A REBEL COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PATRIOT AND MARTYR LINCOLN AND THE TRAITOR DAVIS.

The one was plebian by nature, the other a *nobleman.* By the power of numbers the one triumphed and the other fell. The triumphant party is now dead. He fills the grave of AN UNWEPT TYRANT, AND WILL BE EXECRATED *the more as the wheels of time roll on.* How stands his opponent. * * * History will yet vindicate the truth, and Jeff. Davis, *the statesman, scholar, and hero, will out live a hundred Lincolns!*—*Louisville Sentinel on the Border.*

BRICK POMEROY'S POLICY ADOPTED BY THE N. Y. COPPERHEAD AND REBEL CONVENTION.

In December, 1867, the La Cross (Wisconsin) *Democrat*, the accredited organ of the national Copperhead and rebel Democracy, having a circulation larger than any other ten Copperhead papers in the Union, thus authoritatively lays down the rule of action by which its party must be governed, an order which it is literally obeying:

"In 1868 clubs will be formed in every town and city in the Union. Let these clubs be composed of Democrats *as ready to fight as to vote.* Let them be drilled in the manual of arms, and be as conversant with the science of military tactics as with Democratic principles. *They may be required to display this knowledge, and if* NIGGER OR RADICAL KILLING *should be in order* (as it is in Texas and Mississippi) *they will be as ready for that business* as to listen to the inaugural of a Democratic President on the 4th of March, 1869."

And the same paper, in a subsequent issue, still more distinctly declares the policy of ANOTHER CIVIL WAR, as adopted by Blair in his letter to Broadhead, by the National Copperhead and rebel Convention in its platform, by President Johnson in his veto of the Electoral College bill, and by the Copperhead and rebel orators and papers generally. "We want," it says, "men for President and Vice President of *military spirit and daring*, who, if elected, including your white men of the South, will *march to Washington*, take their seats, and *re-inaugurate the white man's Government* in spite of men or devils. *If this brings blood-shed*, THEN LET BLOOD FLOW. *Let our candidates be pledged to this, and triumph is certain.*"

THE COPPERHEAD AND REBEL DEMOCRACY JUSTIFY AND EXULT IN THE MURDER OF LINCOLN.

Immediately after the assassination of Lincoln the national organ of the Copperhead and rebel Democracy, the La Cross *Democrat*, thus officially declared the exultation and approval of its party of the great crime:

"It is but a little while since the *glorious effort of John Wilkes Booth gave fresh hope to the friends of liberty*, and canonized the name of the heroic youth in the hearts of all who believe that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

At the State Democratic Convention, held at Madison, Wisconsin, in February, 1868, this infamous article was read by a Mr. Littlejohn, a Democratic State Senator, who warmly eulogized Booth and his crime. Mr. Clark, another State Senator and delegate, enthusiastically endorsed both the La Cross *Democrat* and the speech of Littlejohn, whereupon the convention elected him a delegate to the New York Copperhead and rebel Convention, thus attesting, in the strongest possible manner, its approval of the murder. And the whole Copperhead and rebel Democracy of the nation coincide with their Wisconsin brethren.

A SECOND REBELLION LONG FORESHADOWED.

These solemn declarations, that if need be another civil war will be commenced to undo

all that our army did during the rebellion and Congress has done since, to secure to the loyal people of the country justice, liberal and equal rights, were long since foreshadowed by leading rebels. In Johnson's rebel South Carolina Convention, held in pursuance of his "policy" to bring all the rebel States back into the Union precisely as they were before they rebelled, Jas. R. Campbell, an unreconstructed rebel, declared:

"I believe that when our votes are admitted in Congress if we are tolerably wise we will have our own way, if we are true to ourselves. I believe, as surely as we are a people, by the beginning of the next Presidential election * * we may hold the balance of power."

But to do this *they must destroy the present Southern State governments, and act under those illegally organized by Johnson.* And this is what the Democratic party have openly and treasonably threatened to do. Robert Ould, late rebel Commissioner of Exchange, said in July, 1866, that the South must send nobody to the Philadelphia (third party) Convention *who had not taken part in the rebellion. The South will soon resume control of the country as before the war.*

THE REBEL CAUSE NOT LOST.

At a meeting of leading rebels, headed by Beverly Tucker, held in New York in August, 1865, they declared, among other things:

"We regard the failure of the rebellion *as but temporary. The spirit that originated still lives, and by the assistance of our friends in the North can be successfully in another way.*"

That "other way" has been pointed out by Frank Blair, adopted by the Copperhead and rebel Convention which nominated Seymour, by the President, and is receiving the "assistance" of the united Copperhead and rebel Democracy.

But we have furnished sufficient proof that the Copperhead Democracy North and the rebel Democracy South are influenced by the same principles, governed by the same motives, and striving for the same object. In the evidence we have produced to sustain this proposition there is necessarily much which bears upon our third; which is, that our corrupt and wicked opponents are co-operating together for the overthrow of all the reconstruction laws of Congress, and the utter annihilation of all the reconstructed governments of the Southern States. But we will now proceed to furnish the *official* proof of this treasonable conspiracy to inaugurate another civil war on the part of the Democratic leaders.

BLAIR PROCLAIMS ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC REBELLION.

The deliberate and very explicit declaration of Gen. Blair, the Copperhead and rebel candidate for Vice President, leaves no room to doubt what their purpose is. It consists of his letter to a member of the New York convention putting in his bid for the nomination which he holds. It was the lowest bid and therefore secured his nomination. But the convention did not rest satisfied with this approval of his revolutionary sentiments. In this letter, under date of Washington, June 30, he thus lays down the creed and proclaims the purpose of the Copperhead and rebel Democracy:

"We cannot undo the Radical plan of Reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

"If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce these Reconstruction acts, the Radicals, by the accession of 20 spurious Senators and 50 Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for *the President-elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives.* The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and, with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed, on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put this issue plainly to the country.

"We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people *by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the Reconstruction acts.* I wish to stand before the convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor, or value to the struggle."

Americans! if you want another civil war inaugurated, vote the Blair ticket! He tells you just how he will set it going. Mark him!

MR. JOHNSON'S REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAMME.

This incendiary and revolutionary letter is a portion of the Democratic platform, and upon it Mr. Seymour has squarely placed himself. It will be seen that Mr. Blair also lays down the policy which President Johnson must pursue in case of a Democratic triumph. He informs him that in that event *he must annul all the laws of the land which copperheads think unconstitutional, use the army to* SUPPRESS THE NEW STATE GOVERNMENTS, *put their reconstruction into the hands of* WHITE REBELS, and *compel the Senate by force of arms*, if need be, *to assent to his policy.* The President has promptly avowed his purpose to act upon

Blair's advice, and even *to commence the war in advance of the election.* In his veto message of the Electoral College bill, transmitted to Congress July 20, he declares his revolutionary purpose in the following unmistakable terms:

"The joint resolution under consideration, however, seems to assume that by the insurrectionary acts of their respective inhabitants those States forfeited their rights as such, and can never again exercise them except upon readmission into the Union on the terms prescribed by Congress. If this position be correct, it follows that they were taken out of the Union by virtue of their acts of secession; and hence that the war waged upon them was illegal and unconstitutional. We would thus be placed in this inconsistent attitude—that while the war was commenced and carried on upon the distinct ground that the Southern States, being component parts of the Union, were in rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, upon its termination we resort to a policy of reconstruction which assumes that it was not in fact a rebellion, but that the war was waged for the conquest of territories assumed to be outside of the constitutional Union.

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"It is worthy of remark that if the States whose inhabitants were recently in rebellion were legally and constitutionally organized and restored to their rights prior to the 4th of March, 1867, as I am satisfied they were, the only legitimate authority under which the election for President and Vice President can be held therein must be derived from the governments instituted before that period. It clearly follows that the State governments organized in those States, under act of Congress for that purpose, as under military control, *are illegitimate and of no validity whatever; and, in that view, the votes cast in those States for President and Vice President, in pursuance of acts passed since the 4th of March, 1867, and in obedience to the so-called acts of Congress, cannot be legally received and counted; while the only votes in those States that can be legally cast and counted will be those cast in pursuance of the laws in force in the several States prior to the legislation by Congress upon the subject of reconstruction.*"

THE COPPERHEAD LEADERS APPROVE THE WAR —HOW IT IS TO BE DONE.

This is treason in its naked form, avowed first by the Democratic candidate for Vice President, then by the Democratic National Convention, and finally by the President of the United States. But it is not confined to these exponents of Democratic principles and purposes. General Wade Hampton, one of the most ferocious of the rebel generals, and the man who nominated Blair on behalf of the South Carolina rebels, declared at a recent speech at a dinner of the Alumni of General Lee's College that *the rebel cause will triumph in the* SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET; and at a meeting of Baltimore rebels, on the evening of July 20, he declared with equal emphasis *that the rebel cause* HAD BEEN MADE SAFE IN THE NOMINATION *of Seymour and Blair.*

Every rebel in the land concurs with Hampton, as well as every rebel paper. The Charleston *Mercury*, which probably did more than any other Southern journal to bring about the late war, and which is now a stanch supporter of Seymour and Blair, thus shows that another war will be commenced if its favorites are elected. Here is what it says:

"Suppose, now, that the Democratic party carries the next Presidential election, and installs its President in the White House. Must they not, forthwith, proceed to undo the wrong, and restore the Constitution? Is this impossible? Why is it so? The Government of the United States used the army of the United States to elevate the negro to supremacy over the white man, in violation of the Constitution. *What is there to prevent its being used to put the Southern States back to their original condition,* of the supremacy of the white man over the negro, in vindication of the Constitution?

"But it is said that the negro State governments can prohibit the white population from taking any steps to vindicate their supremacy or the supremacy of the Constitution. They can call on the President of the United States for assistance to enforce their unconstitutional rule, and the President is bound to obey under that clause of the Constitution which says: 'The United States shall, on application of the Legislature or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) protect each State against *domestic violence.*'

"'Domestic violence!' But the white population do not mean to institute '*domestic violence.*' They intend to assail no one, pretending or not pretending to authority in the Southern States. They mean peaceably to meet in convention, probably recommended by the legislators of their former legitimate State governments, and in such convention form a constitution for the government of these States.

"But it may be said that the negro governments in the Southern States will not permit the white population to assemble. They will assail them with violence. Suppose that this is done, does it afford any ground for their support by the military authority of the United States? Clearly not. A Democratic President would most probably answer to any application to him by the negro governments for assistance: 'In my opinion your government, in the first place, is unconstitutional and revolutionary, and therefore I decline to recognize your application; and, in the second place, you violate the Constitution of the United States in endeavoring by force to prevent peaceable assemblies by the people. Such an answer, in our judgment, would secure a peaceful progress of events.

"This can be done by the 4th of March next. Upon each branch of Congress then will devolve the responsibility of determining which are the legitimate governments of the Southern States, the negro government or the white man's government. This determination can be sought and be obtained before any contest is made in the Southern States at all as to these governments. We know how it will be determined in Congress. The late protest by the Democratic members of Congress in the House of Representatives against the admission of the carpet-baggers from Arkansas, clearly indicates the course of the House of Representatives under Democratic control. The white men's representatives will be admitted. In the Senate it will be different; but a Democratic Executive will certainly regard the action of the House of Representatives as the controlling authority to determine his duty."

WHAT THE REBEL GENERALS WHO NOMINATED SEYMOUR AND BLAIR DEMAND.

There is still further proof, however, of the treasonable designs of the rebels and copperheads in the speeches of the rebel Governor Vance of North Carolina, the rebel Governor Perry of South Carolina, the rebel Colonel Call of Florida, and the rebel General Wade Hampton of South Carolina, at the late copperhead ratification meeting in New York. They were all in the same treasonable strain, and we will only quote a paragraph from Hampton as a specimen of the whole. It will be remembered that the

rebel General Preston, of Kentucky, nominated Blair for Vice President, and that the rebel Generals Wade Hampton and Forrest made haste to second his nomination. In the course of his remarks Wade Hampton said, according to the *World's* report:

"We can have no relief unless the Democratic party will come out and pledge itself that we shall have a fair election; that the white people of the South shall vote. I want you all to register an oath that when they do vote that their votes shall be counted, and *if there is a majority of white votes that you will place Seymour and Blair in the White House in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them.*"

REBEL ENDORSEMENT OF SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

The Mobile *Daily Register* raises the Seymour-Blair ticket to its head with a shout of exultation, and quotes from both candidates to show that they are all that any reasonable rebel could desire. Of Seymour, its editor, John W. Forsyth, says:

"Upon the questions of the day, and more particularly the one which with the South is all overshadowing, his position is sufficiently pronounced to be unmistakable and unobjectionable. He has declared emphatically his agreement with the decision of the Supreme Court which adjudged the Reconstruction Acts of Congress 'outside of the Constitution and without validity,' *is in favor of overthrowing the Reconstruction measures, with their mongrel and illegal governments in the Southern States, by promulgating that decision, which would leave them without foundation in law*, and without the moral support of any except the promoters of anarchy and the 'architects of anarchy.'"

Concerning Frank P. Blair, this Confederate article is even more enthusiastic, saying:

"Of the selection of Gen. Frank P. Blair for Vice President nothing need be said at present. Below, we print a letter defining his position in the most emphatic language—a position *to which the South can have no possible objection, as it makes the overthrowing of the Reconstruction Acts and the restoration of the Southern States to their constitutional rights, the real and only issue in this contest.*"

WHY THE REBELS ARE FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

There is the best possible reason why the rebels should exult over the nomination of Seymour. He used his whole influence TO OPPOSE THE WAR SO FAR AS HE COULD SAFELY DO SO. HE DISCOURAGED THE DRAFTING OF MEN, wrote to the President to abandon that policy and leave our soldiers *already in the field to be sacrificed*, and encouraged the New York draft riots of July, 1863. The first of that month was the darkest day of our Union. Grant stood before the still defiant intrenchments of Vicksburg; Banks was likewise obstructed by the earthworks of Port Hudson. Each of these Generals, in the midst of a hostile region, was then probably confronted by foes on either side nearly if not quite as numerous as his own effective force. Our national resources and credit were at lowest point. On the 4th of July before Seymour had heard of, or would believe, our victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, on that day he appeared before a New York anti-draft mob of his "friends," and indulged in a systematic and malignant attack upon the Government. Having grossly misrepresented and defamed those who were trying to save the Union from conspirators in the Free States, who secretly cloaked their treason and *did not* disguise their sympathy with the rebel cause, Gov. Seymour turned upon the Republicans and thus addressed them:

"We only ask that you shall give to us that which you claim for yourselves, and that which every freeman, and every man who respects himself, will have, freedom of speech, the right to exercise all the rights conferred by the Constitution upon American citizens. [Great applause.] Can you safely deny us these? Will you not trample upon your own rights if you refuse to listen? Do you not create revolution when you say that your persons may be rightfully seized, your property confiscated, your homes entered? *Are you not exposing yourselves, your own interests, to as great a peril as that with which you threaten us? Remember this: that the bloody, and treasonable, and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a* MOB *as well as by a government.* [Applause.] * *

"When men accept despotism, *they may have a choice as to who that despot shall be.* The struggle then will not be, shall we have Constitutional liberty? But, having accepted the doctrine that the Constitution has lost its force, *every instinct of personal ambition, every instinct of personal security, will lead men to put themselves under the protection of that power which they suppose most competent to guard their persons.*"

SEYMOUR ASSURES THE MOB OF HIS EFFORTS TO STOP THE DRAFT.

Having done in this way all he could to encourage and justify the mob, he told the rioters how earnestly he desired the draft to be stopped, and what measures he had taken to secure that object. He said:

"Let me assure you that *I am your friend.* [Uproarious cheering.] You have been *my friends.* [Cries of 'Yes, yes,' 'That's so,' 'We are and will be again.'] And now I assure you, my fellow-citizens, that I am here to show you a *test of my friendship.* [Cheers.] I wish to inform you that *I have sent my Adjutant General to Washington* to confer with the authorities there, and *to have this draft suspended and stopped.* [Vociferous cheers.] * * * * I ask you to leave all to me now, and I will see to your rights. Wait until my Adjutant returns from Washington, *and you shall be satisfied.*"

The "uproarious" and "vociferous" cheers, and the other garnishings of the mob carry their own comment. What could more plainly show that they were the very words the rioters liked to hear! And all who passed through the streets with their "eyes and ears open" on that dreadful afternoon know the interpretation which was placed on that speech. The exultant tones of the mob and their sympathizers as they exclaimed: "*The Governor is on our side!*" "We've got the Governor with us!" "Hurrah for Seymour!" &c., told their own story. *The mob immediately went to work with renewed confidence and fury. The pastime of negro-killing was pursued with the zest of bloodhounds.* Anarchy reigned supreme:

SEYMOUR CONSPIRING WITH ENGLAND FOR INTERVENTION.

Nor was Governor Seymour content to do what he could to destroy the credit of the Government by such speeches as this, and to prevent our depleted ranks from being filled up by draft. He and his friends *were conspiring*, in the meantime, *to secure the intervention of England and her recognition of the Confederacy!* The history of the times proves this. But here is *positive evidence* of his agency in this infamous scheme. The English Blue Book contains a letter from Lord Lyons, in which the latter gives some details of interviews with the Democratic leaders at New York in November, 1862. He says he found them "exulting in the crowning success achieved by them in the election of Mr. Seymour as Governor," but within a day or two they were seriously disheartened at the dismissal of General McClellan. He then speaks as follows of the real purposes of these men, whose chief representative in the nation was Horatio Seymour:

"Several of the leaders of the Democratic party sought interviews with me both before and after the arrival of the intelligence of General McClellan's dismissal. The subject uppermost in their minds, while they were speaking to me, was naturally that of foreign mediation between the North and the South. Many of them must seem to think that this mediation must come at last; but they appeared to be very much afraid of its coming too soon. It was evident that they apprehended that a premature proposal of foreign intervention would afford the Radical party *a means of reviving the violent war spirit*, and of thus defeating the *peaceful* plans of the Conservatives. They appeared to regard the present moment as peculiarly unfavorable for such an offer, and indeed, to hold that it would be essential to the success of any proposal from abroad that it should be deferred until the control of the Executive Government should be in the hands of the Conservative party.

"I gave no opinion on the subject. I did not say whether or no I myself thought foreign intervention probable or advisable; but I listened with attention to the accounts given me of the plans and hopes of the Conservative party. At the bottom *I thought I perceived a desire to put an end to the war, even at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether; but it was plain that it was not thought prudent to avow this desire. Indeed, some hints of it, dropped before the elections, were so ill received that a strong declaration in the contrary sense was deemed necessary by the Democratic leaders.*"

SEYMOUR AN ORIGINAL SECESSIONIST.

There may possibly be some simple-minded souls who believe that Seymour has the ability and disposition to control the revolutionary and treasonable spirits who are associated with him. But he has neither the one nor the other. *He is heart and soul with them*, and if he even was not he has neither the courage nor honesty to attempt to resist their wicked career. But if there is any Democrat honest enough to hope or weak enough to believe any such thing, we call his attention to the proof we have given of his treasonable designs. In other public speeches, besides those from which we have quoted, he has declared that it was a question whether "successful coercion" was not as revolutionary as successful secession; and he pronounced the war for the Union an "infamous warfare." A little later, meeting Judge Charles H. Ruggles, he asked the Judge: "Judge, have you read the Confederate constitution?" "I have; AND IT IS BETTER THAN OURS." "Then why not obviate the difficulty *by simply adopting that* [rebel] *constitution?*" Seymour said that the rebel constitution was better than the National Constitution. He proposed to settle the war by having the whole North join the Confederacy, and adopting the rebel constitution.

Mr. W. H. Russell, the well-known correspondent of the London *Times*, throws some additional and still stronger light upon the question of Mr. Seymour's secession views in the following passage from his published "Diary North and South." Mr. Russell is describing a dinner party in New York in 1861:

"The occasion offered itself to Mr. Horatio Seymour to give me his views of the Constitution of the United States, and by degrees the theme spread over the table. * * * * There was not a man who maintained that the Government had any power to coerce the people of a State or to force a State to remain in the Union or under the action of the Federal Government. * * * * Although they admitted the Southern leaders had meditated the treason against the Union years ago, they could not bring themselves to allow their old opponents, the Republicans, now in power, to dispose of the armed force of the Union against their brother Democrats in the Southern States. * * * * Mr. Seymour is a man of compromise, but his views go further than those which were entertained by his party two years ago. *Although secession would produce revolution, it was, nevertheless, in his opinion, a right founded on abstract principles, which could scarcely be abrogated with due regard to the original compact.*"

HIS DOUBLE-DEALING ON THE GREENBACK QUESTION.

On the 26th of June, only ten days before the Copperhead and rebel Convention in New York, he made another speech in the Cooper Institute upon the wickedness and folly of the greenback-Pendleton system, in which he said:

"The amount in savings banks, in this State alone, is $140,000,000. This shows that there must be at least $500,000,000 of money thus deposited in all the States. The average of the deposits in 1867, in the State of New York, was $270. The number of depositors in the State of New York is about five hundred thousand, (487,479) and in the city they number more than one-third of the population. This will make the number of depositors in the Union more than one million eight hundred thousand. In the State of Connecticut, in 1865, one-quarter of its population had deposits in savings banks. It is not usual for men of small property to insure their lives. The number of policies given out by all the life insurance companies are about four hundred and fifty thousand, and the amount of insurance about one thousand two hundred and fifty millions. The money invested is held as a sacred trust, as it is a fund laid aside for their families when the insurers die. All of the funds of savings banks and life insurance companies

are not put in Government bonds, but they hold an amount which would cripple or ruin them if the bonds are not paid, or if they are paid in debased paper. If we add the trusts for widows and orphans we find that two million five hundred thousand persons are interested in Government bonds, who are not capitalists and who are compulsory owners at present prices under the operations of our laws. There is a fear that this state of things will make a clashing of interest between the labor of the East and the labor of the West.

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"If we make our paper money good by a harsh system of contraction, we shall cripple the energies of the country and make bankruptcy and ruin. If, on the other hand, we debase the currency by unwise issues, we shall equally perplex business and destroy sober industry, and make all prices mere matters of gambling, tricks, and chances. This will end as it did in the Southern Confederacy. At the outset the citizens of Richmond went to market with their money in their vest pockets and brought back their dinners in their baskets; in the end they took their money in their baskets and took home their dinners in their vest pockets. Make our money good by an honest and wise course, and when this is done it will be worth twenty-five per cent. more than it is now, which will be equal to an increase of one-quarter in the amount of currency."

THE REASON FOR MR. SEYMOUR'S CHANGE.

Mr. Seymour undoubtedly received some light upon this subject during the Copperhead rebel Convention which hastened his change of views. He discovered that the rebel element in the Convention, which was the most numerous and powerful portion of it, had resolved that the public debt should be repudiated, and the reason why. They did not think it safe to make the cause for repudiation a part of the platform. But a persistent rebel orator of Maryland is not so cautious. The Baltimore *Commercial* of July 17, gives credit to General Thomas F. Bowie, for thus letting us into the motives upon which they act:

"If there be any class of men I would sooner tax, it would be those men who furnished the means to carry on the most unholy, wicked, and cruel war in history. [Applause.] I would not tax them as property, but I would *because I can read upon the face of these bonds a contribution to an unholy and wicked purpose.*"

SEYMOUR'S CHARACTER, BY A MASTER-HAND—A REMARKABLE PEN-PICTURE.

No one who has read the foregoing choice selections from the speeches of this prince of demagogues, certainly no one who knows the original, will doubt the wonderful fidelity to nature of the following sketch. It is perfect. The sketch was drawn by a Utica correspondent of the Hartford *Post*, and the artist must have made Mr. Seymour almost a life study. It is a fitting close of the slimy Horatio's record:

"They call Seymour up here indifferently '*Oration Scympur*,' '*Rash Seymour*,' '*Rachel Seymour*,' and '*old jelly fish*.' The Seymour city residence is a lead-colored brick house, with wide, double-chimneyed gables. Here, when he wishes to catch a new fish, or spring a *coup d'etat* upon anybody, Seymour acts the part of the intriguing host by giving a dinner. Attacking the man's belly he forks him in the conscience after awhile, and the assassination is complete. *When a blacker conspiracy is to be broached the conspirators* hie to Deerfield, or hide themselves in Bagg's Hotel. The liquor interest, the railroad ring, the canal people, are all represented. They make the slate and tap the rosy, and she Democratic masses of the State never say 'Nay *A clammy dictator* of the wills and ballots of the Democratic party, he has never raised his eyes from the contemplation of his own fortunes. *Love, children, society, women, have no joys to him.* His education began and ceased when they put a "slate" into his hand. His deportment, street manners, courtesy, or whatever it may be called, is no implanted amiability, but only a part of his political restraint, conned like a lesson to take him to the head of the class. *His nature is too feeble* to make him eminent even in insincerity. Strong men go on and carry the flag of conservatism, and make enemies by their earnestness, but Seymour *only waits*. In all this time of action he is at Deerfield writing a speech, full of sweetened lukewarmness, and when his bold associates have stumbled, disagreed, or served his destiny, behold! from his ambush our placid, philosophic statesman *comes to gather the sheaves of other men*. His speeches are notable for *their Iago-like tact to awaken discontent and promote public infidelity*, while they suggest no relief, *for the plain reason that Mr. Seymour has no opinion whatever*. He is a timid lawyer, who gave up the profession because he had neither nimble nor profound qualities to give him abiding place among his competitors, nor *moral courage to give nerve for the fair conflicts of wit and education* He quitted the bar as a sick man quits a jarring chamber, *not from any delicacy of organization, but from sheer want of pluck* and conscious inaptitude. *He is intensely selfish, very selfish, earnest for power*, reckless of fame. He worked like a beaver for his nomination, as everybody in Utica knows, and he declined it before it was offered to him. As a President, *he will narrow and belittle the destiny of the country*, truckle to the chanticleer vanity of the rebel chivalry, *make our Northern character contemptible again*, monumentalize the rebellion, and *carry us into the last ditch of dishonor*. He will be bully-ragged by his advisers, give Bill Tweed and Pete Sweeney all the Indian contracts, and make the mighty recollection of the conquering armies mightier by the impotence and drivel of his succession."

NOW STUDY THIS PICTURE.

To this faithless and heartless Copperhead local politician; this promoter and representative of disorder and anarchy, the Republican party opposes itself and presents to the people as its Presidential candidate a man not identified, until the rebellion was overthrown, with old political parties and issues, but only with the great struggle for Union and Government, in which, next to Abraham Lincoln, he took the most conspicuous and honorable part. It presents the General of the Army, Ulysses S. Grant, who served throughout the war, from captain to commander-in-chief; who received the sword of Lee; who has commanded obedience and yielded subordination; whose civic virtues are no less distinguished than his military genius; who has no dear political dogmas to stand in the way of a reasonable administration of the Government, and no political hatreds on which to build up and encourage factions after he shall have entered upon his term of office. With steadiness and constancy, and without violence of passion, he has maintained the cause of the country, since the war as during the war, and to him may the people, wearied of their long and expensive contest, look with confidence for a wise administration of affairs and a successful guidance out of their difficulties and dangers.

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